

# The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. 1739.

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The Nature and Tendency of the DOCTRINES laid down in the Craftsman of Saturday Sept. 22. Explained, and their Consequences in the present Juncture set in a true Light.

They lead their wild Desires to Woods and Caves, and think that all but Savages are Slaves.



THE Liberty of the Press, for which the Malecontents so vehemently contend, is certainly of the greatest Use to the Government; and therefore, whatever they may pretend, never like to be in Danger from that Quarter. If the Press was not open, then the *Craftsmen* in general might bestir themselves in private Conversations, and by malicious Misrepresentations, Jesuitical Suggestions, and Mountebank Promises, draw in the Mob to believe them very honest People, and those at the Helm, who cherish and protect them, publick Robbers and publick Enemies. Papists and Malecontents would then be made in the same Way, and the State might be soon in greater Danger from this Method of Undermining, than it will ever be by all the open Force its Enemies can employ. But as Things now stand, the Orators for the Opposition are forced to speak aloud, they must utter in Publick all they have to say; and this affords an Opportunity of shewing, that what they say is either notoriously false, or manifestly beside the Purpose. This will everlastingly secure such as think for themselves, and are independent of the Faction. As for the rest, they are out of the Reach of Argument; for either they are united to the Cause of Sedition thro' Hopes of Interest, or thro' invincible Prejudices against the Government delight in Mischief, and do their utmost to throw all things into Confusion. With these People a foreign War is a happy Incident; and if by any Means there be added thereto an Insurrection at home, their Joy would be complete.

This is visibly the Intent of the last Paper publish'd under the Title of the *Country Journal*: A Paper, belied be God, as glaringly absurd, as it is traitorously malicious. A Paper, wherein by Insuendo the People are told the King and his Ministry have it in View to subvert the Constitution; which is imputing to them the grossest Folly, as well as the most monstrous Wickedness. The Constitution is the Rock whereon while they build their Measures they will always safe: It is the Rock whereon the Malecontents have hitherto constantly split; for which Reason they often have endeavoured to blow it up; and this very Insinuation is a new Attempt to engage the People to assist them in this Design, under pretence of being too quick for those who never had, and never can have any such Intention. I suppose, when this comes to be read by the candid Mr. *D'Anvers*, he will defy me to point out any Passage in his Paper to this Purpose; but I must beseech that cunning Sophister to remember, that the Projects of these Patriots are to be understood by reading them, and they say we ought Witches Prayers, that is, backwards. These worthy Gentlemen tell us every Day, that they are Statesmen, Wits, Men of Letters, poets, Writers, and the most understanding Persons of the Age: Of Consequence therefore, whatever they say must be Sense; and if it is not so according to the obvious Meaning of the Words, it must be so in some other, for which we are bound to look; and that which makes it the best Sense, is their true Meaning. In their own Shewing. In right of these Rules, I venture to say, the First Paragraph in last Saturday's *Craftsman* ought to run thus:

Countrymen, the Ministry have entred into a dam'd Plot to blow up the Constitution, demolish our Liberties, and make the King absolute. Now to prevent this, there is but One Remedy; begin first; while they deliberate, demolish you the Constitution, make yourselves absolute, and let us your true and trusty Friends, the Chiefs, Orators, and Scribes of the Opposition, manage all things in your Name. Thus you will be perfectly secure, for the Power will be in you, and the Trouble fall upon us.

It might have been reasonably expected, that when this Plot against their Liberties was opened to the People, some little Evidence should have come along with it. A common Pickpocket cannot be so much as set to the Bar, till there is a direct Oath to the Fact of which he is accused, and till the Grand Jury testify on their Oaths that there are just Grounds for putting him upon his Trial. But here the whole Legislature is arraign'd before the People at the Instance of Mr. *D'Anvers*, who, as in this Paper he is the sole Prosecutor and the sole Witness, so probably in the next he will, in the Name of the People, declare himself sole Judge. Is not all this most reasonable and most equitable? Is not the whole Scene carried on with the greatest Decency and Probability? May not *Caleb D'Anvers*, Esq; of *Gray's Inn* accuse both Houses of Parliament, as well as Solicitor *Coke*, who was also a Barrister of *Gray's Inn*, prayed Judgment against his Sovereign? 'Tis true the latter had a Rabble of Witnesses, and the former has none at all; but that makes no great Difference, or if it should, give *Caleb* Time and he will call the same Witnesses who swore so roundly about *Dunkirk*, together with the Honourable Gentlemen who told him at the Beginning of the King's Reign, that a Sum of Money would be demanded in Parliament for defraying the Expences of the King's Coronation, together with another Person of Distinction who assur'd him, that this Royal Highness the Prince of Wales would never be brought over. If any should object, that it is very improbable that either he or any of his Confederates should be let into Court Secrets, let them be told, that no Secrets can be kept from them, that the Whispers in Cabinets of Princes are echoed to them, that they overheard the Conferences at *Madrid*, and looking over Mr. *Keime's* Shoulder saw twenty things in his Dispatches that he never saw himself. It is true, these things are hard of Digestion, but the Cause requires it, and down you must get them, — or you are a Publick Enemy and shall never be L—d M—r.

But tho' the *Craftsmen* expect us to believe whatever they tell us without Evidence, yet they are so just, or so generous at least as to trust us now and then with a little Reason. Thus in the Paper before us it is shewn argumentatively that we may have Parliaments, and want them at one and the same Time. For we may have a House of Commons composed of nominal Representatives, which it seems is no House of Commons, and we may want real Representatives who, as we are told, are the only sort of Folks can make a House of Commons. But to distinguish a nominal Representative from a real Representative, for that we must go to Mr. *D'Anvers's* Chambers. But as many People may live at a great Distance from *Gray's Inn*, and therefore not care to take that Trouble, I have with much ado found out the true Mode of Distinction. By the People of England, or of Great-Britain in all Writings of this sort, we are to understand only the wife People, that is, the Malecontents. This Point being settled, the rest follows of Course. Nominal Representatives are such Members of the House of Commons, as from Motives of Loyalty and Moderation act peaceably and regularly, and endeavour to do the Business of the Nation instead of putting it into a Flame. Such People may indeed call themselves Representatives of the People of Great-Britain, but it is plain in the *Craftsman's* Sense, they cannot be so, their Behaviour shews it. As to real Representatives again, they are such as by their Conduct shew themselves to be in the same Sentiments with those they represent, who speech, cabal, vote; and if all this won't do, secede. Is not this Demonstration? Can there be any clearer than that these only are real Representatives? Let us have a House composed of these, and the Ends of the People of Britain, that is of the wife People of Britain, will be fully answered, the Ministry will be sent to the Devil, and those who hate them enjoy their Places.

The rest of the Paper is a Series of unconnected Arguments against septennial Parliaments. To those there needs no farther Reply than this, that the Law by which septennial Parliaments are established, is a Law of the Land, and a Part of the Constitution; and that before it became such, all these, and many more Reasons against it were considered, and had their proper Weight. To tell the People therefore

that they cannot be true Friends to their Country unless they are very uneasy at the subsisting of this Law, and no less uneasy at the want of another Law for excluding Placemen, is, in my Opinion, as bold a Step as that which without any Foundation they would suggest the Government is able to take; it being equally injurious to our present Constitution to insist peremptorily for the taking four Years from the next Parliament, as it would be to think of adding two to this, nor can any other Distinction be made but this; that all things are just and lawful for the Malecontents, and nothing just and lawful unless it serves their Purpose. With respect to what is said of the Rights of the Crown to call, and to dissolve Parliaments, and of the Rights of the People in the same calling and dissolving, I cannot help observing that whoever considers them attentively, will see that they are destructive of each other. For the King cannot exert his Right without judging for himself when it is convenient to exert it, and yet this Right of judging is the very Right which, according to the *Craftsman's* Doctrine, resides in the People. It is a strange thing that our Politicians will be everlastingly looking out new Rights, and disputing about them, when there are so many things of greater Importance to be minded. But these People will have their Way, and therefore when Mr. *D'Anvers* is next in the Humour, I would recommend it to him to enquire when amongst all their Rights the good People of Britain will have — a Right to be quiet.

There is one thing I cannot help wondering at, when I reflect how wise these People take themselves to be, and that is their chusing to attack the septennial Act at this Juncture. Every Body knows the chief Intent of this Law was to fill those Heats, and if possible to extinguish those Feuds which were wont to be kindled about Elections. Now if this End had been thoroughly answered, if these Heats and Jealousies were intirely taken away, if the People were absolutely calm and quiet, if we had no Parties amongst us, no avowed Enemies to the publick Peace, it might be reasonable to repeal this Law, and introduce triennial Parliaments again, because it might be reasonable to expect they would not be attended with their old Inconveniencies. But when we see this is so far from being the Case, that Elections create greater Stirs and Feuds than ever, that by the Confession of the Malecontents themselves the Nation is in a universal Ferment, and in the midst of these Disorders at home that we are entering on a War abroad. All these things I say considered, to recommend this as a proper Time for the repeal of the septennial Act, or as the *Craftsman* emphatically represents it, struggling for such a repeal, is altogether incomprehensible, and in my poor Opinion serves only to shew that there are Men amongst us who will propose any thing, nay and struggle for any thing that may keep us embroiled amongst ourselves, and render it impossible for us to exert our natural Strength even against those foreign Enemies themselves have drawn in such odious Colours; and if this be Patriotism, I would be glad to know what is Sedition.

We all know that nothing is more common than for these discerning and free speaking Politicians to charge other People with dangerous Correspondencies. But sure the Commons of Great-Britain must be blind indeed, if they do not observe how exactly the *Craftsman* and *Common Sense*, which may be truly stiled the Manifesto of the Malecontents at home, agree with the Manifesto published by the King of Spain. In the former we are told what things are wanting to unite and content the uneasy Minds of those who are earnestly concerned for the publick Welfare. In the latter we read England agitated by domestic Divisions, and so on thus they echo to each other, and ask them what Question you will, they are everlastingly in the same Tone. The Malecontents cry the *Spaniards*, whenever you ask what's the Matter; and the *Spaniards* when you demand Justice, presently talk of your Malecontents. Now things are come to a Crisis, their Union appears more plainly, for at the same time his Catholic Majesty prepares to act offensively against England, the *Craftsman* declares openly against the Legislature; and while the Government is taking all possible Measures to exert our national Strength abroad, these worthy Patriots labour to put us in a Flame at home. The more Mischief the bet-



ter Sport is their Maxim; and as they have hitherto done a thousand Mischiefs with Impunity, so like old Offenders their Consciences are Case-hard'ned, and they are as insensible of Shame as of Concern for the publick Good.

Perhaps it may be thought that in this Paper I have deviated a little from that Moderation which is Spite of a thousand Provocations I have hitherto preserved. But whoever attentively considers the Occasion, will hold me sufficiently excused. No sooner did his Majesty's Proclamation come out fixing the time for the Parliament to meet and do Business, than out came this Proclamation from the Malecontents, telling them what Business it was expected they should do, on pain of being declared nominal, not real, Representatives; and in Consequence thereof no Parliament at all. Surely such an Act of Insolence as this ought not to pass unheeded, nor ought any Asperity in Language to be complained of, where so saucy a Proceeding is chastized. Be it as it will, the Impudence of these Men's Writings is a sufficient Evidence of their Falshood, and it is a competent Answer to the whole fourteen Volumes of the *Craftsman*, to say, *Their Author walks the Streets unterrified by any thing but the Stings of his own Conscience; and his Publisher's Ears are yet uncircumcized, tho' in any other Country the Law would scarcely have been contented with his Head.*

R. FREEMAN.

Warsaw, Sept. 7. O. S.

According to Letters from the Frontiers, the Turks will do nothing this Year against Asoph, the Bashaw who was to command the Siege being sick, and his Forces much weakened by a contagious Distemper. The famous Donduc Ombo, Kan of the Russian Calmucks, has seiz'd the Pass by which the Crim Tartars were to join the Seraskier Bashaw of Bender. General Lasoy continues with 30000 Men on the Frontiers of Tartary.

Stockholm, Sept. 6. O. S. The French Merchant, M. Contrier, who accompany'd Major Sinclair from Constantinople to the Frontiers of Silesia, arriving here this Week, his Majesty sent for him to enquire into the Particulars of the Major's Murder, and he gave an exact Account of every Circumstance that he knew, which was committed to Writing. People here are more and more enraged every Day about this Murder, so that several Russians have thought fit to leave their Habitations in this City.

#### NEW ENGLAND.

Newbury, August 3. About 20 Minutes after Two this Morning, an Earthquake was felt and heard in this and the other Towns on the River, in a Degree that was surprizing and awful. The Shock was felt at the Moment the Noise was heard, rather like a sudden Jolt upwards, than in successive Tremors; after which there was a loud Roar that lasted for a full Minute, and was taken by many who were awaked by it for a Clap of Thunder. Some smaller things were shaken down from the Shelves on which they were plac'd; and two Men coming up the River in a Boat were so sensible of it, that one of them imagin'd they had struck a Rock and were sinking, till the other inform'd him of the real Cause.

Boston, August 3. On Thursday Afternoon the 2d Infant, after a tedious Illness, died, and Saturday last was decently interred, Mr. Eliza Hutchinson, Second Son of the Hon. Thomas Hutchinson, Esq.

We hear from Portsmouth in New Hampshire, that Capt. Bird of that Place last Monday Morning was found dead in his Bed; he went to Bed the Night before to all Appearance in good Health.

#### FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, Sept. 21. N. S. On the 14th arrived the Mary, Wride, from Petersburg: On the 16th, the William, Macbride, from Constantinople: On the 17th, the Telemachus, Austen, from Alexandria: On the 18th, the Adventure, Watkins, from Smirna: On the 20th, the Palma, Woodrop, from Mulini near Napoli di Romania.

Genna, Sept. 24. N. S. Yesterday arrived the Dove, Travers, from North Bergen, who narrowly escaped being taken by two Spanish Pinkies off of Villa Franca.

Lisbon, Sept. 19. N. S. On the 6th arrived the Two Brothers, Breed, from Newfoundland; the Eliza, Crawford, from Gibraltar; the Happy Janner, Maclish, from Sicily: On the 8th, the Duke of Berwick, Basset, from Carolina; the Two Brothers, Key, from Newfoundland; the Nancy, Wallace,

from Philadelphia; the Mary, Teap, from Cork; the George, Pike, from Santa Cruz in Barbary; the Helena, Fray, from St. Michael's: On the 9th, the Marmaduke, Bowman; the Matilda, Blackwell; the St. George, Hart; the Lisbon Galley, Blackabee; the Don Francisco, Gibson; and the Mafra, Smith, all from London; the Delawar, Davis, from Philadelphia: On the 11th, the Primehope, Davis, from Cork: On the 12th, the Industry, Snail, from Virginia; the Esther, Labouillier, from Newfoundland; the Mary and Sally, Moses; the Andrew and Elizabeth, Oram, from New England: On the 14th, the Fly, Laffoly; and on the 15th, the George, Peate, from Newfoundland; the Darby, Murelle, from Guinea: On the 16th, the Britannia, Chevers, from Cork: On the 17th, the Three Sisters, Howell, from Newfoundland: On the 19th, the Providence, Mackenzie, from Scotland. On the 7th sailed the Italian Merchant, Perryman; and the Alexander, Jameson, for Cork; the Ann and Lucy, Breed; and the Good Adventure, Williams, for Boston: On the 8th, the John and Margery, Spencer, for Bergen: On the 9th, the Owners Goodwill, Ouchterlony, for Danzig: On the 13th, the Elizabeth, Deane, for Cork; the William, Lewis, for the North; the Endeavour, Grainger; and the Amy and Sarah, Walker, for Poole; the Samuel and Elizabeth, Chilton; and the Boulter, Weales, both for London: On the 14th, the Lucinda, Wilton, for Madeira: On the 15th, the Elizabeth, Bennet, for Oporto: On the 16th, the Primrose, Knight, for Scotland: On the 19th, the Sally, Cole; and the Two Brothers, both for Newfoundland.

#### HOME PORTS.

Portsmouth, Sept. 26. Since my last came in the William and Mary, Beal, from Guernsey. Sailed to Spithead on Monday last from our Harbour his Majesty's Ship the Ruby, of 50 Guns, Capt. Russel. This Morning pass'd by the Severn, Whiting, from South Carolina for Rotterdam.

Yesterday about Noon arrived at Spithead from Lisbon, the King George Packet, Uring, with his Excellency Mr. Keen the British Ambassador, Mr. Castres, and other Gentlemen, from Madrid. About One, Mr. Keen came on Shoar with his Family, Messengers, and Baggage, and lay last Night at the Red-lion Inn, and will some time this Day set out for London.

Deal, Sept. 26. Wind S. E. Remains the Argyle and Alderney; with the Grove, Pearson; the Goodleigh, Westlake; and the Pompey, Gollop, all Tenders. Came down this Morning and sailed thro', the Exeter Merchant, Hunt, for Exon. Arrived the Stanton, Charnock, from Virginia.

Gravesend, Sept. 26. Pass'd by, the Middleburgh Packet, Moody, from Middleburgh; the Union, Homans, from Gottenburgh; the Lady Ann, Teller, from Norway; the Dorsetshire, Whiting, from Virginia; the Industry, Sheppardson, from Boston in New England; the Princess Augusta, Garrett, from Rostock; the Success, Norwood, from Rotterdam.

#### Arrived at several Ports.

At New York, the Carolina, Gill, from London. At Dover, the Charles, Teage, from Virginia; the Partridge, Price, from Antigua; and the Finch, Moody, from Malaga, for Rotterdam: 'This last got from Malaga by hoisting Dutch Colours.

At Lisbon, the Pearle, Ansell, from the Western Islands.

#### LONDON.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Sir George Wynn, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Town of Flint, to be Governor of Flint Castle, in the Room of Sir Roger Mofyn, Bart. deceased.

Yesterday the Right Honourable Thomas Baron Wyndham of Finglas, late Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, arrived in Town from the said Kingdom.

Yesterday was held a Court of Lieutenancy at Guildhall, where Mr. Henry Smart, of Weavers Hall, an eminent Attorney at Law, was unanimously chose Clerk to the Commissioners, in the Room of his Father Mr. John Smart, who (after many Years holding that Post with great Reputation) had resigned.

The Lord Montague Bertie, Half-Brother to his Grace the Duke of Ancaster Lord Great Chamberlain of England, was lately killed as he was attempting to board a Spanish Barcalando off of Oran in South Barbary; his Lordship being First Lieutenant of his Majesty's Ship the Gloucester, Capt. Clinton Commander, was order'd out in a Long-boat, with a Number of Seamen, to bring the said Vessel to Admiral Haddock's Fleet, but the Spaniards making a stout Defence with their Fire-arms, saved their Vessel, and killed several of the English Sailors, together with

the unfortunate young Nobleman, who has left a Widow and two Children.

We hear there are Letters of Advice, that Sir Chaloner Ogle, Rear Admiral of the White, has join'd Admiral Haddock with his Squadron in the Mediterranean.

On Sunday Morning last died on his Journey to London, John Lister, Esq; an eminent Hamburg Merchant of this City, one of the Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, and Brother to Thomas Lister, Esq; Member of Parliament for Cheshire in Lancashire.

This Day their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales will come from Cliefden to Norfolk House in St. James's-square for the Winter Season.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	06 40	07 43

Bank Stock 139 for the Opening. India 140. South Sea 93 3-4ths to 94. Old Annuity 109 1-4th. New ditto 107 1-8th. Three per Cent. 98 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 111 1-4th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 31. 1 s. Premium. South Sea ditto 194. Premium. Bank Circulation 2 l. Premium. Tallics 1-half to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 31. 8 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-4th. Lottery Tickets 51. 8 s. 6 d.

Pay-Office, Sept. 12, 1739.

THESE are to give Notice, That the Widows of the Commission and Warrant Officers of His Majesty's Royal Navy, will be paid their Pensions and Bounties to the 31st of August, 1739. at the Pay-Office in Broad-street; viz. The Captains, Lieutenants, and Master Widows, on Tuesday the 2d of October next; the Subswains and Gunners Widows, on Wednesday the 3d; and the Widows of the Carpenters, Purfers, Surgeons, and the rest, on Thursday the 4th, between the Hours of Ten and Two; and every Tuesday afterwards, between the same Hours. And all Widows who inhabit in London, or the Parts adjacent, are to take Notice, That the Pension, or Bounty, will not be paid, unless they come in Person to receive it, or that their Attorney does bring a Certificate from the Minister or Churchwardens of the Parish they belong to, shewing the Cause of their Inability.

#### ANTI-SYPHILICON.

THE only short and most infallible Cure in the Universe for the Venereal Disease, from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are so roughly contaminated with its malignant Virus, and the very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd Chaps, with all their attendant Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely carried off by it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood and Juices from being tainted with any remaining Virus on one Hand, or a venereal Gleet or Weakness to happen on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Ulcers, attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Breaking out, and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are first overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely cured than by Salivation, Inunguation, or any other Method whatever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without impairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as to bespeak it the only apposite Remedy or true Venereal Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have testified their great Joy experience'd.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Distemper, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure be accomplish'd, without the Knowledge of the nearest Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, not by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie hid in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch, in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining Effects of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it entirely free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on that Account, in all scorbutick, ferrophulous, and even venereal Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose, than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this most Noble ANTI-SYPHILICON is but Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is appointed by the Author to be had only at Mr. RAISON'S Toypshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disease, may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the Venereal Poison is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy